

ROBERTSON, CHIEF OF STAFF, NOW ISSUES ORDERS TO BRITISH ARMY



Lieutenant-General Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Commenting on the order issued a few days ago that the British chief of staff "shall be responsible for issuing the orders of the government regarding military operations," the London Daily Mail says: "Since the creation of the ministry of munitions no more important change in the functions of the secretary for war has taken place." The order means that in future army orders will go out in the name of Sir William Robertson, the chief of staff, instead of that of Lord Kitchener, secretary of war, as heretofore. It was reported that Kitchener would go to take command in Egypt. General Robertson is a soldier of long experience, who has seen service in India and South Africa as well as in the present war. He became chief of the imperial general staff last March.

LINCOLN'S FIRST OYSTERS SERVED TO HIM ON VISIT TO BRIDGEPORT IN FALL OF '60

Henry R. Parrott Recalls Details of President's Visit to Bridgeport, When He Filled In For a Campaign Speaker Who Was Unable to Come.

There are few men alive today who recall the visit which the martyred President Abraham Lincoln paid this city in March, 1860, and of those few Henry R. Parrott, president of the Parrott Varnish Co. is one. In fact Mr. Parrott was directly responsible for Mr. Lincoln's visit here. Mr. Lincoln had not then received the nomination for President of the United States from the Republican party, but he was looked on as a possible nominee and he was stumping the east speaking in the cause of the new party and incidentally against the extension of slavery in any of the new states of the south and middle west which were nearly ready to be taken into the Union.

Mr. Parrott was the chairman of the Republican town committee during the Fremont campaign and he had reorganized his committee here in preparation for the Presidential campaign that was to come in the fall of 1860. Campaigns in those days began early and lasted longer. This was due to the fact that there was no such thing as rapid travel. In the great communities now knit together by railroad and trolley lines, telegraphs and telephones, there were then few railroads, no trolleys or telephones, few telegraph lines and in some places the wagon roads were almost impassable.

Because of the difficulty of travel the campaigns began earlier and lasted longer. Abraham Lincoln came east on a speaking trip from Illinois early that spring.

"I wanted a rally to stir things up again and get the campaign rightly started," said Mr. Parrott musingly as he sat in his study in his handsome home in Golden Hill street the other evening.

"We arranged the rally for Bailey's hall then on State street, but found we couldn't get that, so we took Washington hall."

"The upper hall where the common council meets was the hall, but it was arranged differently then. We intended to have Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, the celebrated anti-slavery orator, make the address, but Mr. Clay was indisposed that day or for some reason couldn't come and that afternoon I went to New Haven to confer with the state central committee. Mr. Lincoln had spoken there that day with the assistance of Henry T. Blake, who had a law office here, as well as in New Haven. It was arranged that Mr. Lincoln should speak here that night."

"He came to Bridgeport and went with Mr. Blake, Amos Treat and myself to the Sterling house in Main street. There was a hotel located where the Arcade hotel is now. He had a few hours' rest there and then I accompanied him to the house of Mr. Frederick Wood, who had a handsome home in Golden Hill street where he had dinner."

"Mr. Wood was later one of the Republican presidential electors from Connecticut who helped elect Lincoln. The dinner was a rather elaborate affair and for the first time Mr. Lincoln ate salt water oysters and was astonished at their size. On the evening of March 4, 1861, after his inauguration, Mr. Treat passed before him with many thousands of others and Mr. Lincoln at once recognized him, saying, 'Oh, yes, I remember. It was with you I had those large oys-

ters.' "I don't remember much of what Mr. Lincoln said that night, but he had a big audience. The hall was crowded to the doors and he received a most enthusiastic reception. He was awkward in stature and did not have what you would call a good speaking voice, but he had a way of stating a proposition that made every one understand what he was talking about."

"Mr. Lincoln left for New York on the 9 o'clock train that night. He was escorted to the depot by a large party of those who had heard him speak. His speech had been anti-slavery and there were many believers in that doctrine here."

"I think that most of the men who were supporters of Lincoln in Bridgeport in those days have since passed away. I know none living."

It is related that on the way to New York a man who was not in sympathy with Mr. Lincoln got into the seat with him, and bored him exceedingly by trying to refute the arguments he had presented in his speech at Washington hall. When the train finally reached New York, the man arose and said:

"Well, good-bye; I suppose I have wearied you, but if we didn't talk we wouldn't say anything, you know."

"My friend," returned the great Lincoln, "some people talk and talk and still never say anything."

On the right hand side of the State street entrance to the city hall a tablet commemorative of Lincoln's address here has been placed.

The tablet of bronze contains a medallion of Abraham Lincoln and beneath the medallion this inscription:

"Abraham Lincoln visited this city Saturday evening, March 10, 1860, and delivered a political address before a large audience in Washington hall, which was then a portion of this building."

Many Pugilists
Become Cops After Ring
Days Are Over

In these days most of the top-notchers of the ring men are financiers who save their coin and retire with comfortable fortunes. In former times pugilists as a rule were not so forehanded, and many of them have had to make a living by resorting to various comparatively humble occupations. Since the beginning of the game the job of policeman has made a strong appeal to the men who have outlived their usefulness in the roped arena. Frank Mantell, the German boy who was prominent as a rule in the Windy City when their fighting days were over, Moffatt was one of the latest recruits, and now wears the brass buttons of authority in Dayton, Ohio.

Of former stars who turned cops after leaving the ring, Martin Duffy and Jack Moffatt are among the best known. Both were Chicago boys, and both got jobs beating the pavement in the Windy City when their fighting days were over. Moffatt was a middleweight, and might have become champion except for an injury he received in one of his battles.

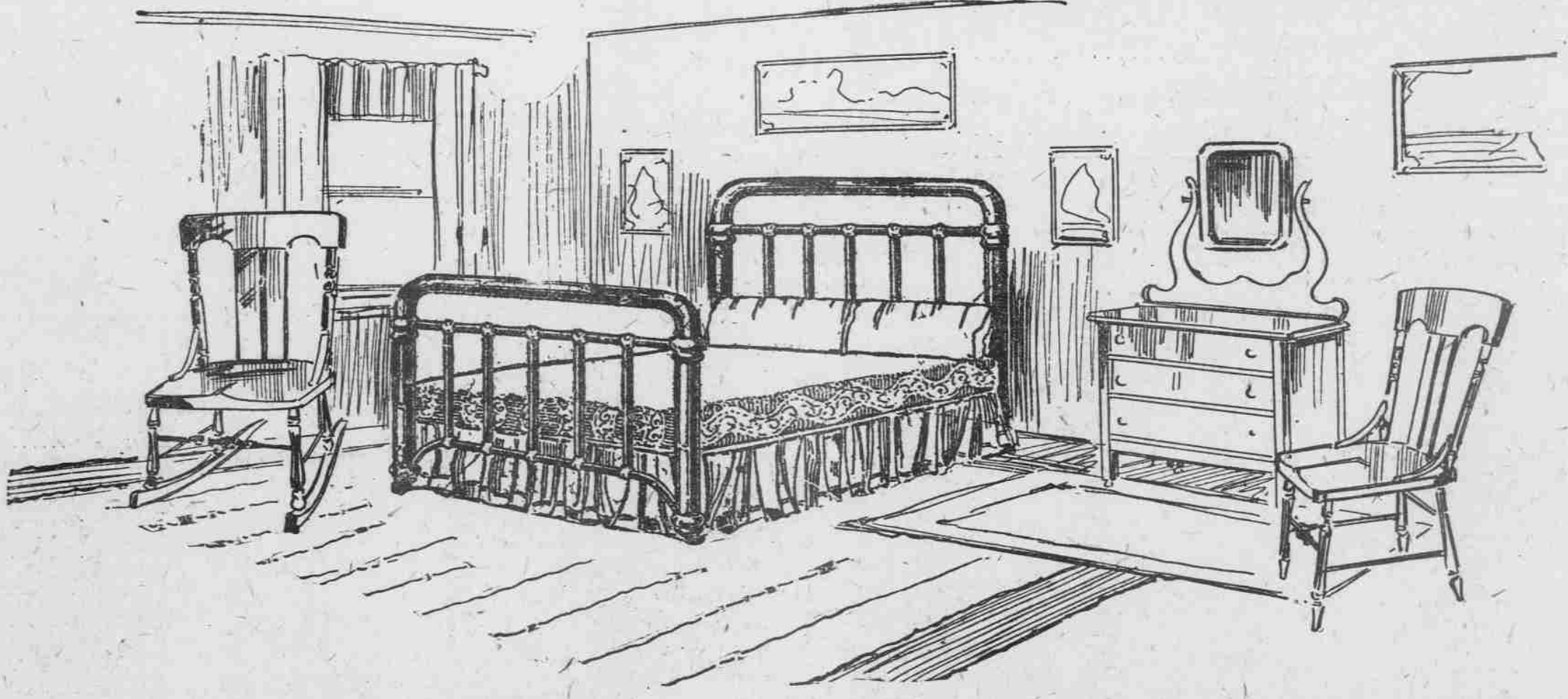
This is the birth anniversary of Martin Duffy, as he was born in Chicago on the tenth of February, 1877. He was one of the pupils of Harry Gilmore, the Chicago boxer who was Jack McAuliffe's principal rival for the lightweight honors. Gilmore fought Williamsburg Jack for the title in Lawrence, Mass., nearly thirty years ago, and gave Jack a tough time of it for twenty-eight rounds. Gilmore had to quit because of a broken nose, but at the time McAuliffe

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What Is the Matter With Kansas? Nothing, Says William Allen White

What is the matter with Kansas? William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette and now world-famous as the author of "The Court of Boyville," "A Certain Titch Man," and numerous other volumes, asked that question many years ago and then proceeded to answer it. He found many things the matter with Kansas—in fact, if there was anything in the Sunflower State that met with his approval, he neglected to mention it. The editorial was widely quoted and marked the beginning of the Kansas fame, which now extends far beyond the confines of his native state, even of his native country. Mr. White's boys, their triumphs and misfortunes, make just as good reading in Canada or England as in Kansas. For the boy is an animal who knows no country other than the kingdom of boyville, and who is pretty much alike wherever he is found.

Mr. White has himself traveled a considerable distance from Boyville, for he was born in Emporia, the little city he has made famous, forty-eight years ago to-day, Feb. 10, 1868. He was the son of Dr. Allen White, and was educated at the University of Kansas. He became the editor and proprietor of the Emporia Gazette when he was twenty-seven years old, and although he has received scores of tempting offers to transfer his editorial desk to the large cities, he has resisted them all as staunchly as Ed Howe refused to leave Atchison. Mr. White cheerfully admits that Kansas has recovered from the ill that afflicted it when he voiced his famous query, and is now doing nicely, thank you. As proof of this statement, he cites the fact that at a country fair he attended last year, in a Kansas village of 3,000 inhabitants, he counted no less than 800 motor cars parked on two streets. These cars, he estimated, cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. "And that was in a county of 25,000 and, of course, all the cars were not there." Kansas is now fairly reeling in motor cars, phonographs and

movie shows, and any manufacturer with luxuries to sell would do well to take Mr. White's tip and send a bunch of salesmen to Kansas. That is, anything but champagne and such things. Kansas may be drunk with prosperity, but it is not inebriated with joy water. And never will be, says Mr. White.

SACHEMS' BANQUET.

A special gathering of past saches of the Improved Order of Red Men, numbering about 40 persons, gathered at dinner last night in The Stratfield. Konkapotanauh and Wowompon tribes were well represented. Arthur A. Bradley, first sache of Konkapotanauh tribe, and D. A. Parker made speeches.

The tribes of Bridgeport and surrounding towns will visit Norwalk lodge Saturday night.

The Union Pacific railroad declared the regular dividend of 2 per cent. on the common, and regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock.